

ABOLISH SUBMARINE AS WEAPON OF WAR PURPOSE OF ALLIES

This Is Understood to Have Been One of the Understandings Reached in Consultation, and the Proposal Will Be One of the First Submitted This Week.

OTHER DISARMAMENT WILL BE THEN SOUGHT

KEEP ONLY SHIPS NEEDED FOR DEFENSE

League of Nations Will Try to Effect This Result Early, So That Savings Will Pay Interest on World's War Debt.

London, Feb. 3.—The abolition of submarines as warships may be decided upon by the league of nations committee during the coming week, according to the Paris correspondent of The Mail. It is said that this was one of several understandings reached during the conference Friday between President Wilson and Colonel House, General Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil, and will probably be proposed among the first planks of the platform at the sessions this week, during which it is hoped the league's constitution may be definitely formed.

British and American delegates, representing the biggest naval powers, are said to have sounded all naval opinion on this point. It was suggested that the submarine might be used defensively between the three-mile limit of territorial waters, but the overwhelming sentiment was that the U-boat must be abolished outright.

"After scrapping the submarine," the correspondent says, "it is understood that recommendation will be made that the economic weapon take the place of all other weapons in future wars. Respecting disarmament, the league will endeavor to work out a scheme by which the armaments of all nations will be gradually curtailed to a point decided upon as being necessary for defense. The league will try to arrange this early enough to insure that the financial savings thus gained will pay the interest on the world's war debt."

CLAIMS OF GREECE MADE TO CONFERENCE

Premier Venizelos Appeared Before the Conference To-day—The Czechoslovaks Will Be Heard To-morrow.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Premier Venizelos of Greece was before the Supreme council of the league of nations this morning and made a statement on the claims of Greece. The appearance of the Greek premier before the council was announced in the official statement given out after the session.

Premier Venizelos will continue his presentation of the case of Greece at tomorrow morning's session of the council, it was added. The Czechoslovak delegates will again be heard at tomorrow's session, it was also announced.

LONDON IS FACING SERIOUS SITUATION

Tubes Closed To-day as Result of Demand by Employers for Half an Hour Out of Eight Hours for Luncheon.

London, Feb. 3.—The strike fever, which has become epidemic in the United Kingdom, spread to London to-day and the present week promises to be critical industrially for the metropolis. A few strikes have occurred in the city during the past few weeks, such as that of the Thames-side ship repairers and that of the barbers, but the seriousness of the situation was not brought directly home to Londoners until this morning, when they found the entrances to the principal tube stations closed to them owing to the midnight decision of the employees not to move trains to-day unless a half hour luncheon interval were allowed them in their new eight-hour day.

The four tubes affected are the Central London tube, which carries a heavy traffic west and east and brings many of the city workers to their business; the Central tube, north and south; the City and South London, which connects with the chief railway stations and Piccadilly; and the Brompton semi-circular system, which carries thousands of workers daily.

The electric system of the London, Brighton and South Coast railway, which serves many of the important suburbs, such as Richmond, was also partly stopped, while other railways with similar services were threatened with stoppage. Therefore only two underground lines and the Hampstead railway were operating this morning in the district.

The buses and the street cars were still running this morning, but for some time these have been unable to cope with the ordinary traffic because of the shortage of buses and men to operate them.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

Employees Stopped Work on 19 Lines Last Night.

Copenhagen, Feb. 3.—A serious railway strike has broken out in Sweden. Workmen last night stopped work on 19 different lines.

SINGLE FINANCIAL FRONT FOR ALLIES

Is Suggested by Signor of Italian Peace Mission, the Money to Come from a Universal Tax and German Indemnity.

Paris, Sunday, Feb. 2 (By the Associated Press).—A universal tax, the proceeds of which would be put into a common fund along with the indemnities Germany should be made to pay, is proposed by Signor Crespi, of the Italian delegation to the peace conference, in the proposition he has made for the establishment of a "single financial front" for the allies. The tax would furnish interest on that portion of the debts of the allies which Germany had not paid and provide a sinking fund for ultimately canceling the debts.

Signor Crespi, who said his proposal for a single allied financial front had been well received by allied ministers, declared that his great point was that the central empires as a whole must be forced to compensate the allies for the war damages they have suffered. Responsibility was collective, he said, and all the enemy states would have to pay in proportion to their wealth.

"On the other hand all the allies have suffered immense losses and they must all benefit from the indemnities which the enemy is to pay. Each one should receive in proportion to the effort it has made. Thus, smaller states that have spent more than larger ones in comparison to their wealth ought to receive larger indemnities in proportion."

"Absolute fairness ought to be preserved in the division of indemnities. The simplest way to carry out the actual distribution would be to put the entire fund into a common pool which could be periodically apportioned among the different nations. The fund should be augmented by taxes of a universal character levied on all states, enemy, allied or neutral, the last named having benefited from the sacrifices made by the allies. Such taxes might be levied on exports and imports and also on coal and raw materials. It seems to me only fair that countries which have benefited and even grown rich, through the suffering and sacrifice of the allies should be made to help compensate the allies. Such a tax would not weigh more heavily on one state than on another, since it would be universal. It would merely have the effect of raising prices on some certain particular products in all countries alike."

"The enemy should be forced to pay off as soon as possible the allies' debts. The international tax would furnish interest on the rest and a sinking fund for paying it off eventually. In my opinion the enemy ought to be allowed to pay, not only in gold, but in raw materials and finished products. Part of their debt might be covered by bonds, which they would take up gradually in exchange for goods delivered to the allies."

"The supply of raw materials is another important question to be considered. If they are furnished to enemy countries at the same time and the same prices as to the allies, the Austrians and Germans, whose industrial plants have not been destroyed and who are ready to return to a peace basis in their production more rapidly than the allies, would reach foreign markets quicker and under better conditions than would be possible for the allies. This we must avoid at all costs. I, therefore, propose that distribution of raw materials be internationally controlled in such a way that allied countries may be served before enemy countries."

"An important question involved is that of the length of the working day. A day's labor in Germany before the war was very long. If it continues so now, they will be able to produce more cheaply than we can. Therefore, international laws on this question have become essential."

"Another problem is that of exchange between different nations. To cite an example, my own country, when peace is re-established, will have to import very largely to replenish depleted stocks. This will have a disastrous effect on our money unless the states control exchange. I, therefore, consider that the present state control of import and export trade must continue for some time."

PATERSON STRIKE CALLS OUT 26,000

Union Heads Say That Initial Step to Get 47-Hour Week Has Been Carried Out According to Program.

Pateron, N. J., Feb. 3.—Between 26,000 and 27,000 silk workers, representing 90 per cent of the industry, were idle here to-day, according to Louis Magnat, local chairman of the United Textile Workers of America, who declared that the initial step in the employees' plan to force recognition by employers of the 47-hour week had been carried out according to program. Some of the workers, he declared, were locked out by their manufacturers when they reported at 7:30 o'clock, instead of 7 o'clock, while others struck in sympathy with them.

FAVORS GROUPING OF U. S. RAILROADS

Director General Hines Does Not Believe in Government Ownership and Does Not Think 5-Year Extension of Control Means Virtual Ownership.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—Director General Hines, testifying to-day before the Senate interstate commerce committee for the first time since his appointment as railroad head, declared he did not believe in government ownership, but in organization of a few big railway companies, subject to close government supervision.

"I do not believe there is anything substantial in the argument that a five-year extension of government operation would necessarily mean government ownership," Mr. Hines said. "I do not personally believe in government ownership, but I believe there can be a form of radically reconstructed private ownership with such close government supervision, including government representation on the board of directors, as will give the public and labor all the benefits of government ownership and at the same time will preserve the benefits of private and self-interested initiative and will avoid the political difficulties which perhaps are inseparable from government ownership."

"I believe that all the objects which I think must be achieved in order to obtain a permanent solution can be accomplished through the creation of a comparatively few railroad companies which will have capitalization equal only to the real value of the property, and which will have a moderate guaranteed return with the right to participate moderately in any additional profits."

To permit development of a comprehensive and permanent solution, Mr. Hines renewed Mr. Mead's recommendation for a five-year extension of government control, and explained that if this were not done, he believed it would be best for all interests concerned to relinquish government control without waiting for expiration of the twenty-one-month period, provided by existing law.

Discussing the reasons for taking more time for considering legislation, he said: "A very strong feeling prevails that this question is being pushed now by the railroad executives because they feel that the 'going' is particularly good and that they had better make private management hay while the anti-government ownership continues to shine. I do not believe a solution in this spirit is going to satisfy the public."

So far as physical operations are concerned, said the director general, there is now no emergency which calls on the government to continue control of the railroads. He explained that the methods adopted by the railroad administration during the war now are open to reconsideration in the light of peace conditions, adding that this would be Mr. Mead's attitude.

Mr. Hines presented the following arguments for a five-year extension: "It will give advocates of government ownership full opportunity to press their views without being influenced by the temporary reaction against government control."

"It will remove the necessity for undue haste in solving such a big problem as the future of the railroads; it will stabilize employment and wage conditions; permit prosecution of a big program of improvements and extensions; help to take up the slack in employment and material during the critical period of readjustment."

"It will protect security holders pending an ultimate solution."

"It will minimize the danger of making the railroad question a purely partisan issue, to be considered in a illogical manner, in the presidential elections."

DISTRIBUTING FOOD AMONG EUROPEANS

Inter-Allied Supreme Council of Supply and Relief Reports Further Progress in Arrangements.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Further progress with arrangements supplying food to the territories where the need is urgent has been made by the inter-allied supreme council of supply and relief. The official statement chronicling the proceedings of the council at its session on Saturday reads:

"The third session of the inter-allied supreme council of supply and relief was held in Paris on Saturday, M. Clementel presiding. M. Crespi, the Italian food controller, attended for the first time."

"The council dealt with arrangements for supplying the territories occupied by the allied armies on the left bank of the Rhine, with immediate measures in conjunction with the Red Cross for the distribution of food to Russian, Serbian and Rumanian prisoners in Germany, and with the best means of supplying the Czechoslovaks."

EIGHT PEOPLE INJURED.

Among the Number Were Three Sailors Seriously Hurt.

Boston, Feb. 3.—Three sailors were seriously hurt, and five civilian workmen suffered minor injuries when a coal scow attached to the transport Mount Vernon at the Boston yard fell to-day. The men, who were working in the bottom of the drydock in which the Mount Vernon was completing repairs, were struck by planks torn loose by the scow. The Mount Vernon was formerly the German steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

40TH DIVISION COMING.

Practically All the Infantry Units Assigned to Early Convoy.

Boston, Feb. 3.—Most of the 40th division, including practically all of the infantry units, have been assigned to early convoy duty, the war department announced to-day. In the division are California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico national guardsmen.

U. S. SOLDIERS DIED IN WRECK

Eight Killed and 30 Injured While on the Way from Chaumont to Brest

MEN WERE ON WAY TO TAKE SHIPS

Their Train Collided With Two German Locomotives at Montieramey, France

Troyes, France, Feb. 3.—Eight United States soldiers were killed and thirty injured when a troop train conveying American soldiers from Chaumont to Brest collided with two German locomotives standing in the station at Montieramey, near here.

The men were on their way to Brest to take ships for the United States. The dead and injured were taken to Bar-sur-Aube.

ALLIES SECURED TRUCE TILL THEY ARRIVE

Commission Will Go to Poland Saturday to Adjust Controversies Between the Poles and the Czechoslovaks.

Paris, Feb. 3 (By the Associated Press).—The allied commission which leaves for Poland next Saturday to adjust controversies between the Poles and Czechoslovaks over the Teschen coal fields has arranged a truce between the two nationalities pending the arrival of the commission and personal examination by it of the situation there.

The arrangement prescribes the sections where the Poles and Czechs are to exercise civil administration and military occupation and regulates the operation and disposition of the output of the mines. As soon as possible after its arrival, the commission will go to Teschen to examine the matter at issue. This, although almost unknown to the outside world, has been a very important and dangerous factor affecting relations between the newly created states.

Title to the Teschen coal fields is involved in the controversy. This duchy was formerly a part of the crown lands of Austria-Silesia and has a population of less than 500,000. It is about the size of Rhode Island. It is valuable because the coal it produces is the only coal within the boundaries of either Poland or Czechoslovakia which will coke, and it is regarded as indispensable to the manufacturing interests of each state.

The Czechs' claim rests on suzerainty exercised over the country by the kings of Bohemia in the 14th century and the fact that coking coal is more essential to them than to the Poles. They point out that the railroad running through the district is the only connecting link between two sections of Czechoslovakia.

The Poles, on the other hand, hold that the section should be divided along ethnological lines. This system would give them control.

DISCHARGES GRANTED ON PROVEN GROUNDS

Soldiers Who Wish to Come Home Because of Sickness or Other Distress in Their Families Must Make Their Own Requests.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—General Pershing has been authorized by the war department to send home for immediate discharge from the army any drafted or enlisted man who presents convincing evidence of sickness or other distress in his family.

The department announced to-day that men may make their own requests for discharge, or the request may be made direct to General Pershing by letter or cable by a member of the soldier's family or other interested and responsible persons, accompanied by sufficient testimony that the sickness or other distress exists.

General Pershing also has been authorized to discharge in Europe of their own application men who have good reasons for leaving the army and who waive any claim for sea travel allowances from Europe to the United States. Men so discharged will be paid travel allowances from their station in Europe to the port of embarkation and from Hoboken, N. J., to the place of enlistment or induction into the service.

These instructions apply to enlisted or drafted men who entered the service after April 1, 1917. Men who entered the service before that date may be furnished to the United States when sickness or distress in the soldier's family is clearly indicated.

"It must be understood," says the department's announcement, "that discharges or furloughs of this kind will be given only in exceptional cases."

COLGATE & CO. PLANT WAS THREATENED

But Flames Were Controlled After They Had Destroyed Laboratory Building and a Residence.

Jersey City, Feb. 3.—Dr. George Pierce, research chemist for the soap manufacturing plant of Colgate & Co., died to-day from burns received in an explosion in the company's laboratory, where he was conducting experiments. Walter Schneider, another employee, was dead when taken out of the basement under the room in which the explosion occurred. Robert Goertel, Dr. Pierce's assistant, was blown through a window and may die. Several other persons, including a fireman, also were injured. Damage by fire was done to three buildings, but the loss was comparatively small.

PATROLS ARE IN CONTACT.

Bolsheviki Are Following Up the Americans.

Archangel, Sunday, Feb. 2 (By the Associated Press).—Bolshevik patrols were in touch with American patrols to-day about 15 miles south of Srednakkrenka. With the exception of widespread patrolling activity and heavy shelling on the Vologda railway line there was comparative quiet yesterday on all sectors.

"KATIE" GEROW ONLY FRIENDLY

And Denied That Preacher Hall Had Made Love to Her

WALKED HOME WITH HIM FROM CHURCH

Grace Gerow Admitted She Had an Understanding With Hall to Marry

Saco, Me., Feb. 3.—"Katie" Gerow, one of the young girls mentioned in testimony for the state as having been friendly with Henry H. Hall, the Baptist lay preacher on trial here accused of the murder of his wife, testified for the defense to-day. She said she was 17 years old and that her real name was Rose Green Gerow, but that she was never called by that name. She said she worked for the Hall at different times, but denied that Hall ever made love to her or ever made improper proposals. She never went out walking with Hall or met him alone anywhere, except that occasionally after church she walked as far as his house with him on her way to her home. His wife was with them some of the times. She said Hall's interest in her was purely religious.

Grace Gerow, older sister of "Katie," told of her own acquaintance with Hall and said that after his wife's death, the preacher became interested in her and asked her to marry him. She replied that she could not give him an answer at that time, but that she would pray about it and decide later. Afterward it was understood between Hall and the witness that after she had finished her schooling she would be married to him.

The state has contended that Hall and his wife quarreled frequently over his attention to other women, and that this furnished a motive for Mrs. Hall's death.

NEW ENGLAND MILLS ARE ON 48-HOUR BASIS

At Lawrence the Textile Operators Are Striking for 54-Hour Pay and 48 Hours' Work.

Boston, Feb. 3.—Operators in textile mills in many sections of New England were working to-day on a basis of 48 hours a week, a reduction of six hours over the schedule which had long been in effect. In most cases the reduction in working hours has been agreed to by the manufacturers with the stipulation that the operatives should receive 48 hours' pay and time and a half for overtime work. In centers where the request for the shorter hours had not been granted, workers generally had been instructed by their leaders to report as usual but to quit after they had completed eight hours' work and to continue this play day by day.

In only one city, Lawrence, did the operatives hold out for the same scale of wages for the shorter week as had prevailed under the former 54-hour schedule.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 3.—Textile operatives in large numbers joined in a strike to-day to enforce demands for 54 hours' pay for 48 hours' work under the new schedule. The strike had been generally adopted by mills here.

The strike, however, did not develop the general demonstration that some leaders had predicted.

Picket lines were established about many of the mills, but there were no disorders. Except two or three plants which are operating on curtailed schedules all the mills opened under the new 48-hour basis. This change, although accompanied by a reduction in pay, met the demands of several unions, including the mule spinners and weavers, and they did not join in the strike.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 3.—The only development to-day in the textile situation in western Massachusetts was at Easthampton, where the West Boylston company posted notices placing the mills on a 48-hour schedule with 48 hours' pay. No move has been made by the Dwight or Chicopee manufacturing companies in Chicopee by either employees or management to reduce working hours and the same is true of the Indian Orchard company in this city. The Ludlow Manufacturing Association with its 11 mills has granted the 48-hour week with 48 hours' pay, subject to improved business conditions.

SUPREME COURT HAS 53 CASES.

Seven Are from Washington County and Five from Orange County.

Supreme court will convene to-morrow at Montpelier, and there are 53 cases for hearing, of which seven are from Washington county and five are from Orange county.

Washington county cases are: Board of Vermont medical registration board, Russell Holton vs. F. V. Hassam, Angelo Ambrosia vs. N. Pelagati & Co., Wetmore & Morse Granite Co. vs. Jennie M. Ryle, Antonio Bonazzi vs. L. F. Fortney, Herbert Lintoot vs. C. H. Utley, and Fred Sanborn vs. board of veterinary registration.

The Orange county cases were as follows: George Gilley vs. Peter Jarvis, read company, Salisbury Bros. Furniture Co. vs. Eureka Lumber Co., State vs. Fred Sanborn, and E. H. Mason vs. George Sault.

TROOPS IN CONTROL.

Glasgow Is Maintaining Order But Belfast Is Disturbed.

London, Feb. 3.—The presence of large bodies of troops in Glasgow is believed to insure a continuance of the present state of order there, but at Belfast the second week of the strike begins, according to reports received here, with increased uneasiness.

For eight days Belfast has been using candles for lighting and most of the public services have been at a complete standstill. The curtailment of the fuel supply is causing considerable suffering and an indefinite prolongation of these conditions is considered impossible.

COMING HOME.

Pvt. Lee Maiden Hopes to Greet Folks Next Time by "Long Distance."

Pvt. Lee A. Maiden of Co. A, 102d M. G. Bn., located in Ennouveaux on Jan. 12, wrote on that date to his brother, William T. Maiden, an instructor at Montpelier seminary, whose home is in this city. Regarding the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, he wrote thus: "The best thing I did on Nov. 11 was to write mother and let her know that I was still on top of 'Old Orb' and not inside of it. I knew she would be worried about me, being in the hospital, but it was nothing serious and I hope by now she is convinced of the fact. The person that said I was gassed must have been suffering from some mental aberration or some other fatal disease. I went to the hospital with my gas mask and was treated for that. You know yourself, Bill, that I used to be subject to bronchitis, so there is nothing exceptional about that. If I had been gassed badly you surely would have known about it, Bill, if anybody had. You would have received a notice from Washington that I had been gassed, so you see it is all bunk."

"Well, Bill, this might be the last time you hear from me by letter, if it goes well, so don't get excited if you get a telegram in the not far distant future. If we have luck, we might sail by the end of the month, but orders are always subject to a change in the army, you know, so don't get up in the air too much. Expectation is always greater than realization, so govern yourself accordingly. The division is starting to move in a few days and the direction is west at last and the first unit will be sailing by the end of the month; why not our battalion, as well as any other outfit?"

"I had a letter from Ed. Loranger the other day and he is fine. As for Dean Brook, I have never heard from him since he left, but have good reason to believe that he is in the 'pink.' Douglas Newcombe and Bartlett came through O. K. and are still as active as ever. O. K. and for yours truly, well, words would be superfluous."

"Athletics had an awful fall in the eye this fall, I guess, at home and was sorry to hear it."

"We managed to get our company football team into action last Thursday and beat C company of this outfit 12 to 0. It rained all during the game and the field was muddy, so there wasn't much chance to get in any good plays. We scored in the second quarter by a series of skin-tackle plays and in last by a 40-yard run around left and by the quarterback. We are scheduled to play again to-morrow, but I think it has been called off on account of moving."

"I am close, hoping the next time you hear from me will be over the 'long distance.'"

HEADED FOR HOME.

Sergt. Michael Cerasoli Much Pleased at the Prospect.

Another Barre boy, Sergt. Michael Cerasoli, about to leave France for the United States, informs his mother of the fact in the following letter, written Jan. 15 from Marcell, France: "I am dropping you a few lines to let you know that we are bound for the states in a few days. We are going to leave this area and go to the area of embarkation. I think that by the time you get this letter we will be on the ocean, sailing for good old America, and believe me, I am tickled. This will probably be the last letter I shall write you from France."

BANK COMMISSIONER Will Probably Be Appointed by Governor Clement To-night.

It was expected that the State House to-day that Governor Clement's appointment of a bank commissioner would be presented to the Senate to-night when the legislature comes together after its week-end recess. It is said that Bank Commissioner Williams is anxious to conclude his duties so that he may take up his private business. There has been a great deal of speculation as to the name to be named, but the name will not be made public until to-morrow, after the usual period of laying over in the Senate.

A great flood of bills is expected to be presented in the Senate and the House this week. None of the important measures has been introduced and the legislative draftsmen will have their hands full handling the measures as they come in. In addition, the House faces ten bills which will be up for passage to-night or to-morrow, while the Senate has ten ready for third reading.

THREE SUITS AGAINST ONE MAN.

W. H. Child Is Defendant in Actions Aggregating Over \$5,000.

Three cases of general assumpsit were filed Saturday in Washington county court which involved some \$5,000 and in which W. H. Child is the defendant in each case. The suits are B. S. Smith vs. Ward of Moretown vs. Child to recover \$2,000; John F. Benjamin vs. Child to recover \$2,000. This is a suit on the face value and interest on two notes which total \$1545. The third case is Theron Evans vs. Child for \$1,000.

The cases of E. W. Bailey and Co. vs. L. A. Newcomb and Northfield Trust Co. vs. Jennie Cutting have also been filed in county court.

DEATH IN ST. ALBANS.

James Demers Had Been Canadian Immigration Inspector.

St. Albans, Feb. 3.—James Demers, who would have been 62 years of age the 13th of this month, died at 11:45 last night at his home on Lake street, after illness with neuritis. He had been Canadian immigration inspector for nine years. He leaves his wife and one daughter, Mrs. R. E. Bras, of St. Alex. P. Q. The body will be taken Thursday to North Stanbridge, P. Q. for burial.

VALLEY FAIR TO REORGANIZE.

Articles Have Been Filed in Vermont Secretary of State's Office.

The Valley Fair association of Brattleboro has filed articles with the secretary of state for a proposed reorganization, the signers being A. B. Clapp, O. F. Brown, W. A. Shumway and 12 others. The capital stock is \$15,000.

BROUGHT CASUAL TROOPS.

American Steamer Samarra Arrived from St. Nazaire To-day.

New York, Feb. 3.—The American steamer Samarra arrived here to-day from St. Nazaire with 278 troops, all casuals of various branches of the service.

LIBERTY BONDS AND W. S. S. GONE

Together in Over \$27 in More Than Harold Howes Seized Under Arrest

PROPERTY MISSING IN NORTHFIELD HOUSE

When Arrested Howes, Who Is in Navy, Had Revolver from Dawley Stock

Harold Howes appeared in Montpelier city court and if the information filed against him is substantiated he has been cutting up considerably of late. He was arrested last Saturday night by Chief J. M. Donahue of Northfield on the charge of larceny and this morning brought to Montpelier, where E. R. Davis, state's attorney, changed the charge to grand larceny. Howes, who is in the navy, last night in the section currently for a couple of weeks. He is charged in the complaint with having stolen \$2,000 worth of Liberty bonds, \$45 of war savings stamps, \$26 in paper money and \$1.38 in coin from the house of Mary Robinson in Northfield last Saturday; and it is alleged that he told the officer about it when arrested. He was committed to jail.

When Chief Donahue took him in custody he removed from Howes' person a revolver which came from the Wheelock & Dawley store in Montpelier, a hunting knife which was bought in Boston and a bottle of whiskey that was bought in the same place.

When Chief Donahue found the gun he asked Howes, according to the officer, where he got that. He was told that he got it in Boston. Turning the gun so the number was visible, Chief Donahue asked Howes what he would say if Dawley should find that the number corresponded with those which are on a box from which some were stolen in Montpelier. Howes's arrest.

Then Chief Donahue asked him how many he took from Wheelock & Dawley. He stated 21; that he sold six in Boston and that there were some hidden in a place near Montpelier. It appears that a man was seen going along the Worcester branch road in Montpelier early last week and in avoiding a team two guns dropped out of the bransack which the man was carrying.

The story, as it went this morning, was that Howes went to the Robinson house Saturday afternoon and, being known there, gained admittance because he claimed he wanted to see on a button. He said to have known where the key to the safe was kept and while he was seeing on the button the members of the family left him alone; then, it is alleged, he took the key and, opening the safe, removed the bonds, war savings stamps and money. It is claimed that after doing this, he gave the key to Mary Robinson, telling her to see what he had done. This she did and found the above-mentioned securities missing, which resulted in Howes's arrest. When spoken to by C. A. Smith this morning Howes seemed pleased with the outcome of the alleged robbery.

He waived examination and bail of \$1,000 was fixed but he went to the county jail at least for the time being.

QUINCY CUTTERS REJECT COMPROMISE

Vote Not to Accept \$5.52 a Day and Continue Their Strike Which Has Been on Since Dec. 1.

Quincy, Mass., Feb. 3.—The compromise offer recently made by the Granite Manufacturers' association raising the minimum wage scale from \$4.80 a day to \$5.52, was rejected at a meeting of the Granite Cutters' International union in Hibernian hall Saturday. The men have been out on strike since Dec. 1, and as a result manufacturers have been forced to cancel valuable contracts.

DEATH OF ERNEST HOUNSTON

Took Place at Rochester—He Was Formerly a Barre Policeman.